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1 2	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND NORTHERN DIVISION
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
4) Plaintiff,)
5	vs.)) CRIMINAL NO.:
6	MATTHEW HIGHTOWER,) 1:23-cr-00186-SAG-1
7	Defendant.))
8	
9	Baltimore, Maryland June 21, 2024
10	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
11	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS ATTORNEY INQUIRY AND FARETTA HEARING BEFORE THE HONORABLE MAGISTRATE JUDGE ADAM B. ABELSON
12	BEFORE THE HONORABLE MAGISTRATE JUDGE ADAM B. ABEESON
13	For the Government:
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15	AARON ZELINSKY, Esquire Office of the United States Attorney
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18	<u>For the Defendant</u> :
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22	The Law Office of Daniel Goldman PLLC 421 King Street, Suite 505
23	Alexandria, VA 22314
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25	Proceedings Recorded by Audio Recording Transcript Produced By Computer-Aided Transcription

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PROCEEDINGS
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         (10:16 \text{ a.m.})
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              THE COURT: Good morning, everyone.
              ALL COUNSEL: Good morning.
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              THE COURT: Ms. Hagan, you may call the case.
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              MS. HAGAN: Good morning, Your Honor. Kim Hagan and
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    Aaron Zelinsky on behalf of the United States calling United
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    States versus Matthew Hightower. This is 23-0186. We're here
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    for an attorney inquiry hearing.
              THE COURT: All right, thank you.
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              MS. WHALEN: Good morning. Your Honor.
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                                                      Teresa
              I'm here on behalf of Mr. Hightower.
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              MR. GOLDMAN: Daniel Goldman on behalf of
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    Mr. Hightower who is present.
              THE COURT: All right. Good morning to all of you.
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    Good morning, Mr. Hightower. You may all be seated.
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              THE DEFENDANT: Good morning.
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              THE COURT: All right. I know we're here for an
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    attorney inquiry hearing, and there's been a request by
    Mr. Hightower that has given rise to this hearing. My thought
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    is to proceed first with a traditional attorney inquiry hearing
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    outside the presence of the Government, but stay close because
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    we may then have another portion of the hearing. Before we go
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    into the sealed proceeding -- and I'll make the findings to
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proceed under seal for that portion -- is there anything that

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the Government wishes to put on the record?

MS. HAGAN: Your Honor, I would just note that I believe this is our third attorney inquiry hearing for Mr. Hightower. We currently have a motions hearing scheduled on September 27th, 2024. Up until now, we have had ongoing, productive discovery process, in addition to the materials that we have provided to defense counsel since this indictment.

We have also been providing rolling, ongoing, early *Jencks* material review. We've had approximately seven meetings at the U.S. Attorney's Office since February in which we have allowed counsel for Mr. Hightower to come and review voluminous grand jury materials that span the course of this investigation, three to four years' worth of grand jury materials. So from the Government's perspective, the discovery process has been thorough with defense counsel.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, to the extent that
Mr. Hightower's request will require me to inquire into
communications of counsel that are protected by the
attorney-client privilege, I find that that portion of the
proceeding should be conducted under seal. Although there is
generally a public interest in court proceedings, sensitive and
confidential matters that are protected by the attorney-client
privilege justify closing that portion of this proceeding to
the public and that there's a compelling judicial interest in
ensuring that a defendant's Sixth Amendment rights with respect

to the attorney-client privilege are protected.

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So I'll ask that Government counsel step out and we'll seal the proceeding, and we'll let you know when we're ready to proceed further.

> MS. HAGAN: Thank you.

(Sealed proceeding on the record, outside the presence of Government counsel.)

(The following was held in open court:)

THE COURT: I'll note for the record that Ms. Hagan has returned. Are we waiting for Mr. Zelinsky or not?

> MS. HAGAN: No. Your Honor. He had another matter.

THE COURT: Okav.

MS. HAGAN: Thank you.

THE COURT: Ms. Hagan, Mr. Hightower has requested to proceed pro se in this case, to proceed to represent himself. I've conducted an attorney inquiry hearing, and Mr. Hightower does wish to proceed to maintain that request so we're now beginning what we call the Faretta portion of this hearing.

Mr. Hightower, the purpose of this portion of the proceeding is to confirm on the record whether you choose to proceed in this case with the representation of court-appointed counsel or to represent yourself. That includes any motions hearings, any trial if there is one. Do you understand what I've said so far?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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THE COURT: Are you able to read, write and understand English?
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THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Are you under the influence of any medication, drug, or alcohol or other substance that may interfere with your ability to understand what is said and what happens in court today?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: Ms. Whalen, are you aware of any reason that Mr. Hightower would be unable to understand these proceedings today?

MS. WHALEN: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Hightower, I'll advise you, as I'm sure you've heard before, that the Sixth Amendment of the United States Constitution gives you a right to the assistance of counsel in the defense of your criminal case pending against you, but you also have a right to proceed defending yourself. The exercise of one of those rights, the right to be represented by counsel on one hand, and on the other hand, your right to represent yourself, a choice between those necessarily means a waiver, a giving up of the other right. It means electing to proceed with your right to counsel. It means that you're waiving the right to represent yourself and the other way around as well. Electing to invoke your right to represent yourself means that you're waiving or giving up your right to

assistance of counsel which is a right that you are entitled to under the Sixth Amendment.

If there's any doubt or ambivalence or equivocation or lack of certainty about which of those two rights that you seek to exercise, the right to counsel would take priority over the right to self-representation, and the Court would be obligated to protect your right to counsel and not allow you to represent yourself. In other words, if you choose to exercise your right to have an attorney represent you in this case, you're necessarily, as I said, giving up your right to represent yourself.

Do you understand all of that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If you would prefer to represent yourself, on the other hand, in order to be permitted to do that, you must state expressly on the record that you are waiving, that you are giving up your right to counsel. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes

THE COURT: Now if you choose to represent yourself in your own defense, I'll need to ask you certain questions and consider your answers in order to satisfy myself that you are waiving your right to counsel voluntarily, knowingly and intelligently. That series of questions and your answers is called a *Faretta* colloquy, *Faretta* inquiry. That is named

after a United States Supreme Court case from 1975 called Faretta vs. California.

Have you had time to consider whether you'd like to exercise your right to counsel or to represent yourself in this case?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Let me advise you of the following. Listen very carefully to all of these and make any notes -- make note of any questions or any comments that you have. Do you have a pen there to note any questions that you might have?

All right. You've got a pen and paper there if you have any questions?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: The choice of whether to exercise your right to counsel or to waive that right and represent yourself is completely your choice. But you must remain aware of the fact that the Government has attorneys representing it in its prosecution of you. So it would be a wise choice for you to exercise your right to counsel and have an attorney representing your interests in your defense just as the Government has one or more attorneys representing it in this case.

The choice to represent yourself carries with it significant risks, hazards and disadvantages that I believe you

are already aware of, but I will reiterate to make very clear that you are aware of.

Mr. Hightower, as I understand it, you're not trained in the practice of law, correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Correct.

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THE COURT: That means someone in your position -this is not a statement of your intelligence or anything like that. It's just a statement as to the training and experience that you in this case don't have. That means you may not have a full grasp, awareness or understanding of a complex body of laws and rules that apply in this case, including the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure and the Federal Rules of Evidence.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: You may have rights and options under various laws and rules that you might not be aware of and may be a benefit to you in your defense of your case.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: You may also be subject to certain restrictions and limitations in your defense of the case that you might not fully appreciate, not having that experience and training which may come as a surprise to you in the course of a motions hearing in this case or a trial or any other proceedings. That may -- that surprise, that lack of knowledge

may disrupt your plans and preparations you might make in terms of your defense, plans for what you are envisioning might happen at further proceedings.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If you decide to waive your right to counsel and represent yourself, as you know, the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure and the Federal Rules of Evidence and rules of court, including local rules of this court and standing orders with regard to discovery, will not be bent, amended, stretched or set aside in any way simply to accommodate the fact that you choose to represent yourself as someone untrained in the law.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: A felony criminal trial is a complex matter and it's a significant undertaking for everyone involved, including lawyers with decades of experience. If you had someone trained and experienced in the practice of law representing you in this case, they would have an understanding of all of the applicable laws and rules, your rights and options under those laws and rules and the benefits they hold for you, and the restrictions and limitations that those laws and rules impose upon you in your defense. This information would then inform every strategic decision that would need to

A lawyer would be equipped to plan and prepare for a hearing or trial and all proceedings in this case in all those ways that you are not equipped, not having that training. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: A trained and experienced criminal defense lawyer like Ms. Whalen and Mr. Goldman would also be familiar with the statutes, laws passed by Congress defining the crimes that you're charged with which would inform their strategies, tactics, arguments, approach in all aspects of this case, including motions practice, motions hearing, trial, sentencing, all proceedings.

Do you understand all that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: An attorney's familiarity with all those laws and rules and expectations would also inform whether and how particular jury instructions would be argued for or against and may affect which instructions are given to the jury. Jury instructions tell the jury how they must go about deciding your guilt or innocence, and those instructions will be, must be based on the law. Training and experience in the law therefore is a great advantage, which goes without saying, in deciding

whether and how to argue the jury instructions, which instructions to request, which instructions not to request, which instructions to request amendments to. All of those issues may benefit you.

As to all of those issues, representation by counsel would benefit you in arguing those issues with regard to jury instructions. And not having that experience in all of these issues -- areas, including jury instructions, may very well and probably will disadvantage you.

Do you understand all that as well?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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THE COURT: An attorney's familiarity with the applicable laws also would inform whether and how they would preserve issues for potential appeal and make a record with an eye toward appealing any such issues to the court of appeals. Preserving issues meaning whether to make arguments so that you may then make -- in the trial court so that you may then in the future make arguments to the Court of Appeals in the event you are convicted and you appeal.

So having counsel would also then be in a position during all of the proceedings in this court to making determinations with an eye to issues that could potentially lead to arguments for overturning a conviction or ordering a new trial if you're convicted.

Training and experience in the law is a great advantage in

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preserving legal issues for appeal and making a record in
support of your position for an appellate court to review and
consider in the event you're convicted, in the event there is
an appeal.
    Do you understand all that as well?
          THE DEFENDANT:
                          Yes.
         THE COURT: A trained and experienced criminal
defense lawyer also would devise strategies informed by their
experience and grasp of the law and implement those strategies
when selecting the jury and seeking to question potential
jurors, when making opening statements and cross-examining
Government witnesses, when lodging objections to evidence the
Government seeks to present at trial, when presenting any
defense case, when making closing arguments, when requesting
particular jury instructions and objecting to other jury
instructions.
     Do vou understand all that as well?
         THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
          THE COURT: And you understand all of the rules with
regard to opening statements, direct examination,
cross-examination, defense case, closing arguments, jury
instructions, all the rules that apply when you have counsel
will apply without counsel; do you understand that as well?
         THE DEFENDANT:
                          Yes.
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THE COURT: If you choose to represent yourself, your

efforts in jury selection, opening statements, cross-examination, making objections, presenting a defense case, closing arguments and arguing for or against particular jury instructions would not, if you represent yourself, be informed by a strategy supported by legal experience and training. That could and likely would be a serious disadvantage in your choice to represent yourself.

So overall the choice to represent yourself may render your defense less effective than it would be and carry very serious risks of a guilty verdict in this case. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Mr. Hightower, you must understand that if you choose to represent yourself at a motions hearing — file motions, at a motions hearing, at trial, at sentencing, with regard to any aspect of this case, you'll take on complex responsibilities. If you want to make an opening statement and closing argument to be made on your behalf to the jury at trial, you'll be the one solely responsible for delivering the opening statement and closing argument to the jury. You will have to participate in the jury selection and decide whether to move to strike potential jurors at the appropriate time, constrained by all the rules that apply to jury selection.

If you want to present certain evidence, you will be responsible for presenting it and doing it in a lawful manner

and in accordance with all of the applicable rules of evidence and procedure, in other words, evidence that you want to offer at trial or questions that you wish to raise. There would be no questions or evidence that you could offer or raise that your counsel wouldn't themselves be able to offer or raise.

If you want to cross-examine Government witnesses, you will have to be the one to cross-examine them, and there are restrictions that can be applied in cases where an individual wishes to make cross-examination of witnesses.

For example, in some cases, the courts may require that certain questions be made in writing, for example. Not in ordinary course but in particular circumstances. And that is also permissible under the laws. Those are lines of questioning that if you had counsel, your counsel could make directly and orally. But by proceeding pro se, you may find yourself in a position of having to make lines of questioning in writing as opposed to through traditional cross-examination.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

You'll not be permitted to make statements, ask questions, or present evidence that run afoul of the Court's rulings or the rules of evidence and procedure. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that the trial judge presiding in your case, Judge Gallagher, cannot give you legal

advice or assist you in how to conduct your defense? Do you understand that as well?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: As I've now explained multiple times but it bears repeating, choosing to exercise your right to counsel comes with serious disadvantages to your defense in this case because an attorney would have significant experience in training in the laws and rules of evidence and procedure that would govern how your motions hearing and at trial and other proceedings would be conducted and help determine the outcome of these proceedings.

So for all these reasons I've given, it is generally advisable, a good idea, far better idea, to exercise one's right to counsel, especially in such a serious case as this one, given the potential punishments that you face which we'll go over in a moment. And I'll be asking Ms. Hagan to go through what the charges are and what the maximum penalties are that those charges carry.

In this case, if you intend to waive your right to counsel, to give up your right to counsel and proceed pro se, I would caution, as I now have multiple times, and urge you to reconsider.

But if, on the other hand, you -- and if you choose to continue to exercise your right to counsel, your lawyer -- this is important for you to understand as well -- would have a

substantial decision-making role to play in your case. While you're in full control when you're represented by counsel of the fundamental decisions about your case such as whether to plead guilty, whether to testify on your own behalf, your attorney might be the ultimate decision-maker as to matters such as trial strategy and tactics, what evidence to introduce, what facts to stipulate to, what objections to raise and when, what pretrial motions to file, what to argue in support of those motions. To the extent practicable, your decisions may be made in consultation with decisions by your counsel, may be made in consultation with you, but certain decisions reside with your attorney if you choose to continue to invoke your right to counsel as opposed to representing yourself.

Do you understand all that as well?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And of course as to date, if you continue with counsel, your counsel would be acting as your attorney as an officer of the court, and your attorney would be bound by rules of professional conduct and ethical rules that place restrictions on what can be done in your defense and what cannot be done. If you ask your attorney to do something that he or she regards as unethical, illegal or in violation of rules of professional conduct, your attorney may refuse to do it.

Do you understand that?

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THE DEFENDANT:
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               THE COURT: Finally, while you have a right to
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     counsel, you do not have a right to counsel of your choosing.
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     You know this as well, as we've gone through the prior attorney
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     inquiry hearing and others as well. You may retain, hire, pay
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     for counsel of your choice when using your own resources to
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     hire counsel, or the Court may, as it has, appoint a qualified
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     attorney to represent you. You understand all that as well,
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     correct?
               THE DEFENDANT:
                               Yes.
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               THE COURT: All right. Ms. Hagan, first of all, I
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     understand that a motions deadline has been set of July 27; is
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     that correct?
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                           I believe that is correct, Your Honor.
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               MS. HAGAN:
                           And a motions hearing has been set for --
               THE COURT:
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               MS. HAGAN:
                           September.
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                           July 27 -- I'm sorry, September 27 --
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               THE COURT:
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               MS. HAGAN:
                           September 27th.
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               THE COURT:
                           Yes?
               MS. HAGAN:
                           Yes, September 27th.
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               MS. WHALEN:
                           Judge, I think the motions deadline is
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     the 19th of July.
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               THE COURT:
                           19th.
                                  I admit I wrote that down
     incorrectly. So the deadline for motions in this case is
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     July 19, and there is a hearing set for September 27, a hearing
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before Judge Gallagher on those motions.
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               MS. HAGAN: Yes.
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               THE COURT: Would you like a moment, Ms. Whalen or
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     Mr. Hightower?
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               THE DEFENDANT:
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                               No.
               THE COURT: Okay. All right, so Ms. Hagan, can you
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     go through which counts are in the case -- I understand there
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     are all of them -- but what those charges are and the maximum
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     penalties that they carry?
               MS. HAGAN: Yes, Your Honor. Mr. Hightower is
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     charged with five different counts. Count 1 of the indictment
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     charges him with conspiracy to murder a witness through witness
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     retaliation. The maximum penalty is life and/or death.
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     However, the Government is not seeking the death penalty in
     this matter.
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          Count 2 is witness retaliation, murder. Again, the
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     maximum penalty is life and/or death.
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          Count 3, conspiracy to murder a witness through witness
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     tampering. The maximum penalty is life and/or death.
          Count 4 is witness tampering, murder. The maximum penalty
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     is life and/or death.
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          And Count 5 is murder for hire conspiracy, maximum penalty
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     is life and/or death.
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               THE COURT: Are you in a position to shed light on
    what the -- Mr. Hightower's advisory sentencing guidelines
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range would be if he were convicted?
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MS. HAGAN: Life.

THE COURT: Okay, thank you.

Mr. Hightower, the maximum penalties that Ms. Hagan has described are, of course, the maximum penalties, not necessarily the sentences that you would receive. But given the history of this case, very well life in prison could be the sentence that's imposed in this case if you are convicted.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: The U.S. Sentencing Guidelines, if you are convicted and proceed to -- if you are convicted, there would be a sentencing here. The district judge would be obligated to compute what guideline range applies to the case under the U.S. Sentencing Guidelines. Those guidelines are not mandatory, but the Court must calculate what those advisory guidelines provide in this case.

Your sentence then would be decided based on various factors set out in the relevant statute, the relevant law passed by Congress, 18 U.S. Code, 3553(a), including the nature and circumstances of the offense, your history and characteristics, and the need for the sentence to deter you and others in the community from committing these crimes, the need for just punishment, the need to impart respect for the law and other factors.

Do you understand all that as well? 1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 2 THE COURT: Again, a trained and experienced criminal 3 defense lawyer would be familiar with all the relevant 4 statutes, the sentencing guidelines, all other considerations 5 and experience and strategies that bear on sentencing and 6 employ their knowledge and experience to advocate for a lower 7 sentence for you if you're ultimately convicted on the charges 8 9 that you're charged with. Do you understand that? 10 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 11 THE COURT: So again, as I'll reiterate the choice, 12 the Sixth Amendment entitles you to representation of counsel, 13 14 but it also entitles you to give up, if you knowingly and intelligently and voluntarily waive that right, you have a 15 right to proceed to represent yourself. 16 So in light of everything that I've now gone over and 17 18 reiterated to you, do you choose to exercise your right to 19 counsel and continue to be represented by counsel, or do you wish to waive, to give up that right, and instead represent 20 vourself? 21 22 THE DEFENDANT: I wish to waive my right to counsel 23 and represent myself. 24 THE COURT: All right. So just to confirm, you wish

to exercise your right to represent yourself in this case,

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including with regard to filing any motions, any motions
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     hearing, trial, sentencing, any other proceedings that may
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     arise in the trial court in this case; is that correct?
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               THE DEFENDANT:
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               THE COURT: And so you waive your right under the
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     Sixth Amendment to appointment of counsel?
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               THE DEFENDANT:
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               THE COURT: Has anyone forced or threatened you to
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     get you to waive your right to counsel?
               THE DEFENDANT:
                               No.
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               THE COURT: Are you waiving your right to counsel
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     freely and voluntarily?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
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               THE COURT: Are you waiving your right to counsel
     knowingly and intelligently?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
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               THE COURT: You are aware that the Government has
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     trained and experienced attorneys representing it in its
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     prosecution of you and that by waiving your right to counsel
     and proceeding pro se, representing yourself, you may be
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     putting your defense at a serious disadvantage; you understand
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     that, right?
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               THE DEFENDANT:
                               Yes.
               THE COURT: You understand that all of the
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     disadvantages that I went over earlier with regard -- that flow
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THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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THE COURT: Are you waiving your right to counsel who would be aware of the potential penalties that you face if convicted of the offenses charged against you, as I and Ms. Hagan described?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: In light of all this, I would continue to urge you to reconsider this decision, this decision to waive your right to counsel and to proceed to represent yourself.

But that said, the decision is yours to make. So do you still wish to waive your right to counsel and represent yourself from this point forward in this criminal case?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Can you describe to me what it is that you are giving up by going down this path.

THE DEFENDANT: I'm giving up my right to counsel.

THE COURT: And what else? What other advantages would you be giving up?

THE DEFENDANT: To have counsel and their experience,

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file things for me or do jury instructions and -- everything you just went over. I understand.
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THE COURT: All right. You also understand you couldn't then later argue what's called ineffective assistance of counsel if -- there are --

THE DEFENDANT: I understand.

THE COURT: Post trial, if people are convicted, can raise arguments that their counsel are ineffective. I have no reason to believe that Ms. Whalen or Mr. Goldman would be anything remotely ineffective. To the contrary, they would have all the experience and do a fantastic job for you. But if you have counsel, subsequently there are proc -- after a trial and conviction and appeal, there can be avenues available to argue that your counsel was ineffective. But if you are your own counsel, you can't make those arguments.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. As much as I believe this is an inadvisable choice, I find that you have voluntarily, knowingly and intelligently waived your right to counsel in this matter and asserted your right to self-representation and that you have done so clearly and unequivocally. Your assertion of your right to self-representation is timely. The trial in this matter has not commenced -- Ms. Hagan, has a trial date been set?

MS. HAGAN: No. Your Honor.

THE COURT: Right, and a trial date has not been set. Based on your conduct before me and you have appeared previously before me for an attorney inquiry hearing and everything that you and your counsel have explained to me, I believe that you are competent to have made this decision and that you've made this decision unequivocally. So that means, Mr. Hightower, that you will proceed pro se in defense of this case.

Ms. Whalen, do you have a view on or position on whether you are to remain as standby counsel in this case?

MS. WHALEN: Your Honor, I believe Mr. Goldman and I are more than happy, if the Court wishes us to remain standby counsel, to do so. I will say that in the past, Mr. Hightower has indicated he does not wish to have standby counsel.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Hightower, you have an absolute right to represent yourself. I have now granted your motion, your request, to proceed to represent yourself. But I will also have Ms. Whalen and Mr. Goldman remain as standby counsel. Standby counsel is an attorney who will be available to you during court proceedings to offer advice and information as needed, but standby counsel will not represent you in court, will not make arguments or advocate for you, will not examine witnesses or make any decisions in your case. All that would be your responsibility as pro se, as a self-represented

Mr. Hightower, your counsel will be asked to remain as standby counsel in accordance with whatever restrictions are placed on that role by the presiding judge at any upcoming proceedings or

trial.

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Ms. Hagan, is there anything from your perspective to add or that you'd like to put on the record at this time?

MS. HAGAN: No, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Ms. Whalen, is there anything further that you would wish to put on the record or advise

Mr. Hightower on the record either in open court or to return to a sealed proceeding?

MS. WHALEN: No, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Hightower, is there anything else you wish to say or put on the record at this time?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: In that event, this proceeding has concluded and, Mr. Hightower, as much as I have now reiterated multiple times, you will be disadvantaged by this decision that you've made but it's your right to make that decision. If circumstances change and you wish to reinvoke your right to counsel, you would need to do that in writing to the Court, but

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absent such a request, you are representing yourself from this
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     point forward.
                     Do you understand?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
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               THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, everybody.
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               MS. WHALEN: Thank you, Your Honor.
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               MS. HAGAN:
                           Thank you.
 6
               THE CLERK: All rise. This Honorable Court now
 7
     stands in recess.
 8
 9
         (Proceedings concluded at 11:18 a.m.)
10
11
12
                 CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL REPORTER
13
          I, Patricia G. Mitchell, RMR, CRR, do hereby certify that
     the foregoing is a correct transcript of the audio-recorded
14
     proceedings in the above-entitled matter, audio recorded via
     FTR Gold on June 21, 2024, and transcribed from the audio
15
     recording to the best of my ability and that said transcript
     has been compared with the audio recording.
16
          Dated this 23rd day of December 2024.
17
18
19
                          Patricia & Mitchell
20
                           Patricia G. Mitchell
                         Official Court Reporter
21
22
23
24
25
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